MUNICIPAL AND LOCAL FUNDS.

BANGALORE CITY MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

Notice dated the 23rd January 1911.

The following Bye-laws, approved by Government in Proceedings No. 4076—Ml. 98-09-4, dated the 14th November 1910, are hereby published for general information. They will come into force with effect from the 1st February 1911 :—

Bye-laws re *Bakeries and Sweetmeat shops framed under Section 48 (1) (c) of the Mysore Municipal Regulation of 1906.*

I. A bakery or sweetmeat shop includes any building or part of a building used for any process connected with the baking of bread or preparation of sweets for sale.

Any person who shall appear, act or behave as the person in charge of a bakery or sweetmeat shop shall be deemed and taken to be the keeper or manager thereof.

II. All premises used as bakeries and sweetmeat shops shall satisfy the following conditions :—

(*a*) The premises shall be sufficiently spacious and suitable for a bakery or sweetmeat shop.

(*b*) The premises shall have a water-connection from the water-main and such connection and all fittings thereof shall be kept in proper order and efficient action so as to provide for use on the premises a sufficient supply of water for the purpose of thoroughly washing and cleaning such premises.

(*c*) The walls of every bakery or sweetmeat shop shall be rendered impervious to the extent of four feet from ground level by cement plastering and the rest plastered with chunam and white-washed ; the whole floor shall be either cemented or paved with Cuddappah slabs with cement pointing and drainage sufficiently provided.

(*d*) No part of a bakery or a sweetmeat shop shall be within thirty feet of any cesspit or latrine nor in a position where bad odours wafted therefrom shall reach it.

(*e*) No place used as a bakery or a sweetmeat shop shall be used for any other purpose whatsoever.

III. All utensils and other furniture shall be kept clean.

IV. The flour, sugar, ghee, water and other materials used in the manufacture of bread and sweetmeat shall be good and wholesome. There shall be a separate store-room or receptacle for flour and sugar, and no flour or sugar shall be left lying on the floor or against the wall in any part of a bakery or a sweetmeat shop.

V. All refuse and dirt in and about the premises shall be swept off and the drains well-flushed and the premises at all times maintained in a clean and tidy condition.

VI. No person suffering from a contagious or an infectious or a loathsome disease or who has recently been in attendance on such person or who is unwashed or otherwise unclean shall be employed in a bakery or a sweetmeat shop and all kneaders engaged in kneading shall wear white clean linen or cotton aprons to cover entirely the front part of the body from neck to knees.

VII. No person shall soil the kneading table in any way.

VIII. No person shall transport for sale bread or sweetmeat from any one place to any other place, except in a closed vehicle or a closed basket, tin or other receptacle. Every such vehicle, basket, tin or other receptacle shall at all times be kept thoroughly clean and no person shall commit any act which may tend to render any bread or sweetmeat which is being transported, dirty or unwholesome.

IX. All papers and leaves used for wrapping bread, sweets, etc., shall be clean and stored in a clean rack.

X. Bread, sweets, etc., shall be stored and kept for sale with all reasonable precautions against contamination from flies, dust and bad odours.

XI. Any infringement of any of the above bye-laws shall render the offender liable, on conviction, to a fine not exceeding Rs. 50 and to a further fine not exceeding Rs. 5 for every day after such conviction during which such infringement continues, provided that the total amount of the fine shall not exceed Rs. 500.

Bye-laws re *Native Hotels or eating houses, framed under Section 48 (1) (c) of the Mysore Municipal Regulation of 1906.*

I. An eating house or hotel includes any house or place where cooked rice, mutton, beef, poultry, vegetables, dhall and confectionery or refreshments including chappaties, rice-cakes, tea, coffee, etc., are prepared and kept for sale.

Any person who shall appear, act or behave as the person in charge of an eating house shall be deemed and taken to be the keeper or manager thereof.

II. All eating houses and native hotels shall satisfy the following conditions:—

(*a*) All premises used as such shall be sufficiently spacious and suitable for the purpose.

(*b*) The premises shall have water-connection if the President thinks that the business is carried on on a large scale. The water used in the premises for drinking purposes shall be from the Public Water-supply (Hessarghatta water) and shall be kept clean and free from floating impurities in a suitable covered clean receptacle. The receptacles for the storage of water shall be placed in a clean place, a foot above the ground level and provided with a tap so that the water may be drawn off.

(*c*) The walls of every eating house shall be impervious, plastered and well-cemented to the height of four feet from the ground and the floors of kitchen, dining and bath rooms shall be rendered impervious either by paving with Cuddappah slabs or by cement plastering.

(*d*) Kitchen and bath rooms shall be well ventilated and provided with proper smoke vents so that smoke may not pervade into other dwelling houses. All rooms in eating houses shall be well lighted and ventilated.

III. The proprietor or the person in charge shall not allow persons to dine in any other place but the dining hall.

IV. All utensils and other furniture shall be kept clean and all metallic vessels used in the cooking or for keeping food stuffs, shall have a continual lining of tin, and no lead vessels of any sort shall be used for any purpose. All reasonable precautions shall be taken to preserve cooked food, pastry, sweetmeats, confectionery, or preserved, dried or cut fruit intended for human consumption from contamination from flies, dust and bad odours.

V. No food stuff of any sort shall be stored or exposed for sale in the premises, which is stale, unwholesome, offensive, or in any way unfit for human consumption.

VI. All refuse and dirt in and about the premises shall be swept off and the drains well flushed and the premises at all times maintained in a clean and tidy condition. There shall be sufficient latrine accommodation and the latrine shall be kept clean and the night-soil shall be covered with ashes or earth and removed daily.

VII. No person suffering from a contagious or an infectious or a loathsome disease or who has recently been in attendance on such person or who is unwashed or otherwise unclean, shall be employed in an eating house.

VIII. All premises and all cooked and uncooked food stuffs and vessels shall at all times be open to inspection by the President, the Health Officer or other officer authorized on their behalf.

IX. All cases of dangerous infectious diseases such as cholera, plague, eruptive fevers, such as small-pox, chicken-pox, measles and fevers of more than seven days' duration shall be notified to the President forthwith.

X. Any infringement of any of the above bye-laws shall render the offender liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding Rs. 50 and to a further fine not exceeding Rs. 5 for every day after such conviction during which such infringement continues, provided that the total amount of the fine shall not exceed Rs. 500.

Bye-laws re *manufacture, preparation and sale of ice and aerated waters framed under Section 48 (1) (c) of the Mysore Municipal Regulation of 1906.*

I. No place shall be used for the manufacture or preparation for sale of ice or aerated waters unless approved by the President for the purpose.

II. All ice and aerated water factories shall satisfy the following conditions:—

(1) *Manufacture of ice.*

(*a*) There shall be water-connection from the Public Water-supply (Hessarghatta water) to the factory premises.

(*b*) The water used for manufacturing ice shall be pure and shall not be carried in massacks or in any other vessels not approved of by the President.

(*c*) Carts employed for the carriage of water shall be kept on the premises and shall have the designation of the factory painted on the barrel and shall at all times be kept in a state of scrupulous cleanliness.

(*d*) Ice factory premises shall be kept in a state of scrupulous cleanliness and thoroughly drained of all waste water.

(*e*) It shall be lawful for the Health Officer or any Municipal Sanitary Inspector to enter any place used for the manufacture or sale of ice at any time when such place is open to inspect or to take a sample of ice which is there manufactured or kept for sale. Such sample shall be forthwith forwarded to the Government Chemical Examiner and Bacteriologist and if a certificate from him states that such sample is unfit for human consumption, it shall be evidence that it is so unfit until the contrary is proved.

(2) *Manufacture of aerated waters.*

(*a*) There shall be water-connection from the Public Water-supply (Hessarghatta water) to the factory premises.

(*b*) If the water be filtered, the filtering vessels and materials shall be sterilized at such times and in such manner as the President may direct.

(*c*) All water to be used for washing bottles shall be stored in closed iron vessels and be treated before use with permanganate of potassium in such manner as the President may direct.

(*d*) The room in which aerated waters are manufactured shall be properly roofed and kept clean and in good repair; the walls shall be plastered with mortar and shall be lime-washed at least once in three months; the floor shall be flagged, tiled or cemented so as to be impervious to water and shall be properly drained.

(*e*) The water used for the manufacture of aerated waters shall be pure and shall not be carried in massacks or in any other vessels not approved of by the President.

(*f*) Carts employed for the carriage of water shall be kept on the premises, shall have the designation of the factory painted on the barrel and shall at all times be kept in a state of scrupulous cleanliness.

(*g*) The premises and all appliances used in the manufacture shall be open to inspection at all reasonable times by the President, the Health Officer, or any other Municipal Officer.

(*h*) No aerated waters of any kind shall be issued from the manufactory without having a proper label on each bottle, giving full name and address of the manufacturer.

It shall be lawful for the Health Officer or any Municipal Sanitary Inspector to enter any place used for the manufacture or sale of aerated waters at any time, when such place is open and to inspect or to take a sample of bottles of any kind of aerated waters which are there manufactured or kept for sale. Such samples shall be forthwith forwarded to the Government Chemical Examiner and Bacteriologist and if a certificate from him states that such sample is unfit for human consumption, it shall be evidence that it is so unfit until the contrary is proved.

III. Any infringement of any of the above bye-laws shall render the proprietor or the person in charge of the place liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding Rs. 20, and to a further fine not exceeding Rs. 5 for every day after such conviction during which such infringement continues, provided that the total amount of the fine shall not exceed Rs. 500.

N. SUBBA RAO,
For *President.*